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U. S. News

Chicago, Feb. 27.—At least thirty persons were killed and scores injured in the wreck of two passenger trains at Porter, Ind., at 6:20 o'clock tonight.

Washington, Feb. 27.—One naval enlisted man is dead, 13 are missing and two are injured as the result of a collision yesterday between the American destroyer Woolsey and the American steamer Steel Inventor off the Pacific coast of Panama.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The army appropriation bill, carrying \$362,000,000 and providing for an army of an average strength of 175,000 men instead of 150,000 voted by the House for the next fiscal year, was passed tonight by the Senate and sent to conference.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The United States Government demands freedom of cable communication across the Pacific to the Far East and insists that the important way station on the small island of Yap shall not be given to Japan by the League of Nations.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 25.—An indictment containing conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust act, was returned by the federal grand jury today against 223 coal operators, coal operators' associations, coal mining companies and coal miners.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The conference report on the immigration bill was adopted today by the House and Senate and the measure sent to the President. It would limit immigration for fifteen months from next April 1 to 3 per cent of the nationals of the various countries who were in the United States at the time of the 1910 census.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Senate Finance Committee failed to reach an agreement today on the soldiers' bonus bill, but Republican leaders predicted that the House bill, shorn of taxation provisions, would be reported tomorrow to the Senate. Doubt was expressed, however, that the legislation could be passed before adjournment of Congress next week.

Washington, Feb. 25.—A new plan for enforcement of prohibition is being discussed among Republican leaders as a prospective policy of the Harding administration. It contemplates abolishing the present dual enforcement machinery of the treasury and justice departments and centralization of all responsibility and authority under the attorney general.

Paris, March 2.—The League of Nations is not concerned with the re-location of the former German possessions in the Pacific, which includes the Japanese mandate group to which the island of Yap belongs, the American government is informed in the reply of the council of the league to the American note of the mandate in question.

Washington, March 2.—Champ Clark died here today at 2:10 p. m. in his seventy-first year and within two days of his retirement from the House of Representatives after a service of twenty-six years.

Death was due to an attack of pleurisy and a complication of diseases incident to his advanced age. Up to ten days ago, however, when he developed a severe cold, Mr. Clark had shared actively in proceedings of the House as Democratic leader.

Marion, O., March 2.—President-elect Harding's neighbors in Marion and nearby towns bade him Godspeed in the task of the Presidency today in a formal farewell speech that brought to the famous front porch one of its largest gatherings. Marion schools and business houses closed their doors for two hours to observe the occasion and as the final front porch meeting began, church bells and factory whistles mingled their voices in a sonorous message of good will.

As part of the farewell ceremony the city presented to the President-elect and his wife a silver plaque which bore the inscription "God's blessing to you." His appearance at the front porch meeting was Mr. Harding's only engagement for the day and he spent the remainder of his time finally closing the affairs of his campaign headquarters and packing up for his long absence.

Armed Guards Driving Back Starving Hordes



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MILLIONS of victims of the world's worst calamity rove the northern Provinces of China, famine stricken. They began to leave the drought-stricken area only after even the leaves and bark of trees had been consumed as food. They trekked toward the richer dis-

tricts. The railroads carried the sufferers free. The human inundation, however, threatened to cause famine in additional districts and armed cordons began to turn back the hungry hordes toward their old homes where they must perish by thousands daily unless aided. There are 45,000,000 persons in the

famine zone, the greater number of whom have neither adequate clothing nor fuel, while 15,000,000 of them have no food at all.

The death rate already is 65,000 a day, with a typhus epidemic inevitable.

Joseph Burge, U. S. Board of Trade building, Louisville, is Treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins is chairman of the China Famine Fund.

Kentucky News

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 28.—John F. Smith, Berea, has been appointed on the Children's Code Commission by Governor Morrow to succeed Attila Cox, Louiville, resigned.

Richmond, Feb. 24.—Potash, or whatever the poison is that moonshiners are said to be using in making white liquor, did its work in Paint Lick Tuesday, and caused the death of Walter Arzbill, a well-known young blacksmith of that place, just over the Madison-Garrard line, if a story his brother, Albert Arzbill, of Richmond, told the Madison county grand jury Wednesday, is true.

Washington, Feb. 24.—About 2,060 acres of land occupied by Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky., will be subdivided and sold before June 30 in parcels with the improvements included, the War Department announced today. The land originally cost the government more than \$1,000,000 and the improvements nearly \$8,000,000. Heretofore the improvements on army camp land to be sold have been treated as salvage and not a part of the real estate.

Middlesboro, Feb. 27.—Optimism is becoming general in the coal fields of Eastern Kentucky, coal operators and brokers believing an actual demand for coal is in sight, and that numerous new mines will open in the immediate future. Recent announcements of developments of new companies, and further extensions of old companies point to a good year for operator and broker. It is believed certain a large amount of capital will be invested in the Eastern Kentucky field during the year.

Washington, Feb. 26.—While federal appointments for Kentucky under the new administration have not yet been agreed on, there seems to be substantial reason for the belief that Sawyer Smith, of Barbourville, will be finally selected for the position of United States Marshal for the Eastern district. He is understood to have the endorsement of Governor Edwin P. Morrow and of Congressman Robison, whose fellow townsmen he is.

Letter Printing Machine.
A new form letter printing machine cuts paper fed from rolls into the proper size, uses three colors of ink when desired and automatically changes the names and addresses for each letter produced.

Fiat Dwellers, Take Notice!
An eminent professor recently said that it was possible to lengthen one's life and improve the general health merely by tiptoeing for a few minutes every day.

HARDING PLEDGES GOOD SERVICE

Declares He Faces Duties Confidently, In Belief That Nation's Destinies Are Safe Under Guidance of Almighty.

Marion, O., March 2.—A pledge of "Godfearing, right-minded service" was taken by President-elect Harding today in a farewell speech to his neighbors and friends in Marion.

Speaking from the famous front porch in a gathering of several thousand who had come to tender him and Mrs. Harding a parting testimonial, he declared he faced his duties confidently, in the belief that the destinies of the republic were safe under the guidance of the Almighty and the vigilance of a hundred million patriots.

"I am going to my work with a confidence that all is well;" he said in a voice that trembled with emotion. "I believe in the security of this American republic. I believe a hundred million Americans will be back of a right-minded executive and I promise you that I mean to serve in good conscience to the best of my ability."

"I have neither enmity nor jealousy in my heart, and I know that in this I am like the great citizenship of America. I want to go to Washington with your prayers. Tho I may not always be the ideal, I want you to know there is in my heart a faith in Almighty God. I want Him to know our prayers, for trusting in Him we need not have concern for the future of the republic."

"I thank you again and again for this token of your friendship, and I want you to know that I have no greater desire than to come back at the end of a term of service and receive a welcome that has the flavor of this manifestation today."

UTAH—"THE PROMISED LAND"

FIRST settled in the summer of 1847 by Brigham Young and his little band of Mormons, numbering less than 150 souls, Utah is fast coming into its own. Utah is 7,000,000 acres larger than all of the New England states combined, and there isn't much, if, indeed, there is anything—within reason—that the imagination of man can conceive of his heart wish for that the state does not yield or cannot offer.

It is said that Utah contains enough iron ore to rebuild most of the steel structures in the country; sufficient black marble to build a column from the earth to the moon; salt enough to supply the world for 60 years; the greatest copper mine in all the world; enough coal to supply her population for 60,000 years; clay and sand enough to make the world's supply of brick for many years; 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber and sandstone and granite in quantities equal to the rebuilding of the majority of the buildings in the United States.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc to the value of \$97,000,000 were mined in Utah during one recent year. Good quantities of agricultural products and fruit are also produced.

"UNCLE JIMMY" BAKER

On Friday morning, February 11, 1921, about half an hour after he had called his daughter, Miss Kate, James A. Baker quietly ceased to breathe, passing away without a struggle. With very little variation he had been in usual health, and tho almost blind and deaf had helped as usual with the work about the place. Responding to his call, he was found sitting on the edge of the bed. He could speak with difficulty, and said, "I am almost gone." He died on the farm at Willaceton, where he had lived since the day of Lincoln's second election for the Presidency. He was almost 84 years of age, having been born March 26, 1837.

For many years he was best known as "Squire Baker" because of twenty years' continuous service as justice of the peace of Garrard county. Many a difficulty did he succeed in having settled without going to court.

He was a life-long friend of John G. Fee, and attended every Berea College Commencement but two, being present last June. Each year for twenty years one or more of his children was in school at Berea, five of them becoming alumni of the College.

"Uncle Jimmy" was the last of his parents' family, and the last charter member of the Wallace Chapel Methodist church. He was a supporter of every good work for the community, and had a deep interest in state and national matters. He was almost a common counsellor in his community.

He leaves three sons and two daughters, seventeen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren living. His wife, two sons and four grandchildren preceded him to death.

Rev. Carl Vogel, pastor of the Methodist church at Berea, conducted funeral services at Wallace Chapel on Sunday afternoon, and "Uncle Jimmy" went to his Father's house.

Rockefeller Gives Funds to Colleges.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28.—According to word received here two Missouri colleges have received funds from the general education board of the Rockefeller foundation. William Jewell college of Liberty, Mo., has received \$200,000 and a grant of \$10,000 a year. Park college of Arkville, Mo., gets \$150,000.

An early beginning in preparing the land and planting gardens is of much importance. Regardless of the seasons, it is well to get an early start. That "planting over" may sometimes be necessary cannot be denied. But little is lost when garden land must be planted over, for the labor necessary to prepare the land is always well-employed. Much is lost if early maturing vegetables are planted too late. Get your garden land ready and plant on time.

LATIN REPUBLICS BEGIN FIGHTING

Hostilities Between Panama and Costa Rica Have Begun.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR

President Porras Mobilizes Forces — Over 2,000 Men Volunteer in the Capital—Panama to Settle Row Without U. S. Intervention.

Panama, Feb. 28.—Hostilities have begun between Panama and Costa Rica forces in the vicinity of Coto, on the Pacific end of the frontier between the two countries. It is said in unofficial advices received here, official confirmation of these reports, however, is lacking. Formal declaration of war had not been made up until last night.

More than 2,000 men enrolled for military service here and reports from other parts of the republic told of citizens volunteering for the army.

Two hundred men left this city for the Costa Rican frontier, and it is believed the Panamanian forces near Coto are en route to that place number about 500. These consist of national police and volunteers from Panama City and Chiriqui province. The base of Panamanian operations will be in the small town of Progreso, near Golfo de Dulce, which is connected by a narrow-gauge railway with a small port constructed by the Panama Sugar company. The town of Progreso is also the property of the same corporation.

Progresso War Base.

Progresso is the focus of trials which lead to David, the capital of the province of Chiriqui, which is about thirty-two miles distant from Coto.

The Panama Canal Zone administration and the United States legation here had not received instructions from Washington last night. A conference was to be held between President Porras, William Jennings Bryan, United States minister, and Col. Jay J. Morrow, acting canal governor, but it was postponed.

Aside from the enthusiasm incident to the volunteering of men for military service, chief interest in this city centered around the question of arms. It was generally believed the United States government held several thousand rifles for the Panamanian government, and it was supposed the volunteers would be armed with them. It was learned at the United States legation, however, that some rifles taken over from the Panamanian government following the signing of the Hay-Harriman treaty were returned, and more than 1,500 of the guns were sold at public auction here in 1914. A large number were shipped to the Panamanian consul in New York for disposal in 1916.

Porras Mobilizes Forces.

While the President has been proceeding under his constitutional powers in mobilizing the Panamanian forces, the authority to declare war rests with the national assembly, which has not as yet acted. A general exodus of Costa Ricans from Panama is taking place, while many Panamanians who are in Costa Rica are trying to reach Panama.

An interesting phase of the situation results from Costa Rica occupying territory under the arbitration decision of Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court, which was handed down in 1914, while the United States, herself, has, by virtue of treaties, guaranteed the territorial integrity of this country.

The Panamanian government claims, however, that Justice White's decision contained a clause to the effect that his award should not be accepted by both parties, the territorial status would revert to the condition laid down by the decision rendered by President Loubet of France. It is under the Loubet decision that Panama claims the land which Costa Rica has seized.

Spurns Outside Help.

While it was stated in official circles here that Panama was much disturbed over the arms situation, the government had determined to settle with Costa Rica without intervention by the United States, and would purchase sufficient arms from private munitions concerns, if they were not available elsewhere.

It is known the Sinclair Oil interests have been conducting drilling operations in the same general locality where concessions have been granted a British corporation by the Costa Rican government.

BONUS BILL IS REPORTED

Soldiers' Measure Sent to Senate With Tax Provision Eliminated—Cash Would Be Payable Jan. 1, 1923.

Washington, Feb. 28.—With the tax provisions eliminated, the soldiers' bonus bill was reported to the Senate by the finance committee. The cash bonus would be payable January 1, 1923.

Our Threefold Aim: To give the news of Berea and vicinity; To Record the Happenings of Berea College; To be of Interest to all the Mountain People.

World News

It has been a question for some time whether the English Prime Minister, Lloyd-George, would continue to receive the support of the people of England. He has been bitterly attacked from many quarters. The former Prime Minister, Asquith, arraigned him for his Irish policy; he has been criticised for his attitude toward Russia, Germany and France; labor forces have complained at his rulings. In spite of all this opposition the recent election for members of the House of Commons show that the members favorable to the Premier were elected by a large majority, 181 to 40. Among all the war statesmen he has held his position the longest.

The ex-empress of Germany is reported to be failing rapidly and her death is expected at any time. In fact, preparations are already being made for her funeral. It was her desire to return to her country for death and burial, but it was not allowed. Augusta Victoria has always been regarded as a fine character.

She is believed to have been against the recent war, and the result was a great blow to her. She has been loyal to the Kaiser and her family. The breach in good relations between England and Germany was especially hard on account of her relationship to the ruling house of England.

An oil contract between Costa Rica in Central America and England has given rise to some anxiety. The former country has refused to fulfil its contract and English warships have been cruising off the coast. The United States is interested in the matter, because in case of any act of compulsion on the part of England, the Monroe Doctrine would come into play. No European country can invade any Latin-American territory or occupy any land in such countries. The reason for breaking the contract has not yet been made public.

Recent elections in Germany show that the majority Socialist party is to remain in power and that its strength has been increased. This insures a moderate policy as this party is not so radical and does not endorse the Bolshevik ideas. The only party which shows much power to oppose it is the clerical party, which is more conservative. This party has grown stronger in all the European countries since the war and reflects the revival of the Church influence. It is generally known that the Catholic hold has become stronger and even France is seeking a renewal of relations with the Pope.

A good deal of feeling is being aroused over the matter of telegraph concessions in China. This is partly due to the disposal of Germany's cables which were broken during the war. It is also due to the right of establishing wireless stations to connect with the interior of China, where no other means of quick communications exist. In arrangements so far made, the United States has felt somewhat excluded and has no intention of giving up her rights in China. This is something that means much to our country as well as to China.

By a recent act the people of Canada are to have the right to a choice in their Governor-General. This is not a free choice, as might at first appear, but they may elect from three men nominated by the Crown of England. The Governor-General in Canada corresponds to the King of England and has very little power. The Canadian government, like the English, makes the cabinet the executive and the Prime Minister the real source of power.

Although the United States refuses to accept a mandatory over any part of the partially civilized portions of the world, as provided by the League of Nations, yet she has notified the secretary of the League of Nations that she expects to share equal rights in such mandates as any of the Allies assume. By that it is required that no special trade privileges must be given to the nation holding the mandate. Not only does such a policy seem fair to the United States, but it will be best for the country under the mandate also, since the resources of such sections will be more quickly developed.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Nathanton

Nathanton, Feb. 24.—Mrs. J. A. Clark has been suffering for a week or so with abscess in her side.—Jas. Lynch had a working last Friday, sixteen work hands. Quite an amount of fencing was done.—B. H. Holcomb and Jim Woods have purchased a large sawmill. They will begin a contract with Tice Hornsby, Tyner, Ky., where they have set their mill recently.—M. M. Caudill has declined to move to Indiana.—Miss Georgia Lou Moore visited Miss Daisy Clark last Sunday.—Misses Ruth and Reba Evans were the guests of their brother, Herman Evans, Sunday.—Jesse Clark and family spent Sunday with his brother, Everett Clark.—D. G. Woods spent Sunday afternoon with T. D. Caudill, Jr.

Herd

Herd, Feb. 25.—George Amyx is very low.—Mrs. John Short is in very poor health.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Farmer of Jericho, who have been visiting friends and relatives of this place for the last two weeks, have returned home.—Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Welch of Welchburg spent from Saturday until Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farmer.—Miss Martha Farmer spent last Wednesday night with Miss Icy Farmer.—Doil Chadwell of Chadwell spent last night with Mr. Gordon.—Several of the boys attended the party at Jim Vickers last night.—Neal Frost of Richmond, Ky., is visiting his brother, A. S. Frost.—Miss Jewell and Hazel McGeorge spent last Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. Martha Murrell of Mauldin.—Misses Icy Farmer and Jewell McGeorge were in Mauldin last Tuesday.—H. D. Farmer was in Tyner last Thursday.—E. B. Flanery and Robert Akemon went to McKee last Monday.

Bond

Bond, Feb. 28.—We are glad to announce that the little son of Cirt Powell is better. There is a hope for his recovery.—There is a lot of sickness in and around Bond.—J. T. Brewer's baby, William, is very sick. Dr. Denmon is the attending physician.—Miss DeVlieg of Annville was visiting on Pigeon Roost Saturday. Everyone was glad to see her, as she was our superintendent in Sunday school last summer. We are expecting Miss DeVlieg's help again in our Sunday-school, which will begin the first Sunday in April. Everybody is invited to attend.—Leonard Moore is in school at Richmond this winter.—Rev. Wm. Langdon died at Richmond in his daughter's home, and was brought back to this place for burial. He will be buried today in the York graveyard with Masonic honors. We extend our sympathy to his bereaved children and many friends.—Pigeon Roost school won first prize in the community contest in this Educational Division. Annville school was second prize. Pine Grove school won first prize in county contest and McKee school won second prize in the county contest.—Mr. and Mrs. David York visited Mr. and Mrs. John Pennington Sunday.—The Bond Sun-day-school is progressing nicely. Everybody is invited to attend, take

part in the lesson and help sing. Do your part to make the Sunday-school better.—M. L. Watson and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Jerry York Sunday.

JACKSON COUNTY FOLKS' AT E. K. S. N.

Jackson county is better represented at the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School this year than it has been in previous years. The names of those who are here now are as follows: Misses Susie Watson, Bonnie Tussey, Gertrude Tussey, Elsie Fowler, and Nannie Reynolds; Messrs. Coleman Reynolds, Clarence Davis, Sylvester Little, and Leonard Moore.

Harry Tussey was in school here during the first of this term, but on account of illness he has returned home. Earl Goodman and Sulia Llewellyn, both of Jackson county, were here during the first of this year, but are not here this term. Although we are very busy with our studies and class work, we have time to enjoy various exercises, such as chapel exercises, "Saturday night" games, literary societies, etc. Among the seven literary societies on the campus about two-thirds of the Jackson county boys and girls belong to the "Utopia" and "Cynthian" societies. The "Utopia" has about ninety members, while the "Cynthian" has not quite so many. Of course, everybody thinks his society is the best one, and it must be what it is thought to be by its members. There will be a debating contest between the different societies March 3. We will let you know later who won. Coleman Reynolds made a trip to Berea last Monday. Elsie Fowler is planning on going to Lexington in a few days with her friend, who will do some spring shopping. Miss Roberts, the dean of women, and President Coates are away attending an educational conference in New Jersey. Although they are greatly missed, the work here is continued just the same.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Diaputanta

Diaputanta, Feb. 27.—Miss Lena Shearer and brother of Clover Bottom were visiting at the home of W. S. Shearer Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. R. T. Abney and children were the guests of Mrs. O. M. Payne last Tuesday.—P. W. Shearer, who was previously reported ill, is not any better. His son, Joe, of Indiana was called recently and is still with him.—W. W. Anglin, D. S., of Mt. Vernon, was in this vicinity Saturday on business.—H. G. Payne is working at Berea.—The people of this place are glad to know of the safe arrival home of Mrs. Fine Williams and children of Clay Lick.—Rev. H. L. Ponder filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday. Quite a number attended.—Oscar Owens purchased some nice hogs from W. S. Shearer last week.—Ray Johnson of Berea was visiting relatives near here recently.—Miss Nona Gadd called on Miss Eva Shearer Wednesday evening.—G. Hollingsworth of Climax was true here Friday.—Jas. Hammonds passed thru here Sunday.—Three cheers for The Citizen.

Cooksbury

Cooksbury, Feb. 26.—We are having winter in the old fashion way now.—People had begun farming, but now they are like the ground hog, gone into their dens for awhile.—There is lots of flu here.—A woman preacher from Tennessee has been holding a protracted meeting near Charley Scott's this week.—C. T. Thomas attended the junior lodge at Orlando Saturday night.—Alex Allen, who has been working on the railroad so long, is staying with home folks this week.—C. L. Thomas is putting a rock fence around the family graveyard. Ethel and Conrad Thomas have something to do these days. They have five pet lamb to care for.—We were sorry to hear of Mr. and Mrs. Mose McCrea's house burning. We hope their good neighbors will give them something.—My best wishes to The Citizen readers.

Big Clear Creek

Big Clear Creek, Feb. 27.—Bro. Hugh Ponder filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Roena Hammond is sick.—Willie Hammond and Clarence Abrams just returned from Richmond Monday.—Lee Roy Wyatt is with relatives here this week.—Bill Murphy and family are visiting Lark Murphy this week.—Miss Nora and Verna Kindred of Narrow Gap are visiting friends and relatives of this place.—Willie Mullins is building a new dwelling house on his farm which David Bowman will occupy soon.—Willis Shearer is very sick. His son, Bob, from Ohio, who was called to see him, returned home recently, while his son, Joe, from Bloomington, Ind., is yet with him.—Dempsey Hart was with home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Best wishes to The Citizen and its many readers.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Feb. 28.—A. B. Sparks, a lawyer of Clay county, was stricken with paralysis and cannot speak, Dr. Hornsby attending.—Homer Morris has returned from King's Mill recently.—W. Gentry of Chestnutburg has returned to the oil field in Lee county to resume his work.—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Gentry of Fincastle are at Island City holding a series of meetings for the Holy Rollers.—It was reported that Ernest Noe was shot from ambush in Rockcastle county.—Mrs. Kate Bowman visited her sick aunt, Mrs. G. W. Harvey, of Blake, recently. Mrs. Harvey had a stroke of paralysis.—Ans Peters bought the William Lane farm and rented to Naram Sizemore of Ethel.—Since oil men struck a great fountain of oil in the last well, there is considerable interest here. More complete investigation is being made.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, Feb. 21.—Rev. Sherman Robbins held divine services at Olive Hill Saturday and Sunday.—A nev barbershop opened up last week in the village. E. F. Harris is the proprietor.—W. Turner McGuire, one of our leading merchants, has announced himself a candidate for Representative of the Powell and Wolfe district.—Tom Mounty has gone with the Gulf Refining Co., Louisville, as traveling salesman. Mr. Mounty formerly held a similar position with the Indian Refining Co.—Candidates are galore in this community, as most of the "dem'ats" for the various offices of the county have announced.—

Mrs. Wm. Mounty, of Beattyville, will open a new millinery store here about March 14. Miss Mary Nelson will be milliner.—Editor J. E. Burgher has installed a small electric plant which is supplying the business section with good lights. Mr. Burgher will in a short time extend the power to the residential part.—Drilling for oil continues along Hardwick's Creek. There are now two rigs in operation by David Patrick of Vaughn Mill and Col. T. G. Stewart of Winchester. The former expects to bring in a well in a few days at a depth of 1,500 feet.—Luck and best wishes to the good old Citizen family.

MADISON COUNTY

Panola

Panola, March 1.—Chester Cox, a former resident, but now of Armstrong, Ill., is on a visit to relatives here.—Mesdames Ada Davis and Jim Atkins, after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. John Bicknell's, returned to their respective homes.—Mrs. Nan Tucker has gone on a visit to Station Camp.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bicknell and son, Ewell, have returned from a visit to the sunny Southland.—Mrs. Nathaniel Cole continues quite ill. Also Roland Richardson and Mrs. Clay Wilson are on the sick list.—Celia Kindred was a guest of Minerva and Myrtle Kindred Saturday night.—Earl Kindred was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Cox Saturday night.—Friends hear of the marriage of Edward Kindred, a former resident of this place, to Miss Nell Donson of Illinois, in which state they will reside.—The writer regrets very much the untimely death of Mrs. Betty Elizabeth Schramm. We knew her from girlhood, and to know her was to love her beautiful character. We sympathize with the mourners.—Sherman French and Hobert French left for Illinois recently.—Mrs. Thimbie Bradley, after a pleasant visit to home folks, has returned to Richmond.—Willie Isaacs and family are on an extended visit to relatives.

Bohtown

Bohtown, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Melvin Garrett is sick.—Mrs. Johnnie Lawson and her little girl are visiting Mrs. John Henry of Ohio.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Neely are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Roscoe Whitlock, at White Hall.—Mrs. Isaac Burns and little Etta were in Berea Saturday afternoon visiting Miss Hope Hubbard, who has gone through an operation at the College Hospital.—Mrs. Burt Johnson is sick with heart trouble.—Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Tincture have moved into the house with Mrs. Tincture's father, Jim Hignite.—Grandma Gay is very sick.—Miss Nella Gay, Anna Garrett and Cora Fry spent Sunday afternoon with Leontine Creekmore.—Andrew Jackson, who has been visiting his mother and relatives, has gone to Ohio to work.—Everett Benge and family were visiting on Housley Fork last week.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Feb. 28.—Quite a number of our progressive farmers had their land all tilled for corn before the big snow.—Tobacco seems an unknown quantity in the agricultural schedule for this section. A diversity of grain and vegetable crops superseding it. Now, brother farmer, "Thou' losses and crosses be lessons severe, There's wit there, ye'll get there, Yell find no other where."

—Rev. Jennings of Berea came to our church Sunday, February 27, to

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fill his regular appointment, but the janitor failed to bring the key to the church door. The preacher and congregation repaired to the home of Tom Harris and held a short service.—Carl Bratcher has moved to his farm purchased from Ray Mainous. He gave a pleasant Rook party at the house-warming Thursday night.—Lloyd Powell of McKee visited friends and relatives here Sunday, looking after farm operations.—We are shocked and grieved inexpressibly to hear of the slur that has been cast upon our beloved Berea by some of her prominent citizens indulging in gambling. Many times while visiting in adjacent counties we've heard it remarked of Berea, our great educational and moral center, "How far that little candle throws its beam. So shines a good deed in a naughty world." But now the "fine gold has become dim." Fools in their lust for gold have tainted Berea's fair escutcheon that proclaims an Achan in the camp. Gambling has always been the vice of the aristocracy—those who worship money and make social distinction their one aim in life. But "Providence never sent a few men into the world ready-booted and spurred to ride and millions saddled and huddled to be ridden by them." And lo, the seats of the high and mighty are lowered and "their sin has found them out" O, Berea, beloved Berea, if the mighty works that have been done in thee had been done in the modern Tyres and Sidons, the Gomorras and Ninevahs of our broad land, they would have repented in sack-cloth and ashes. And to think that those who should have been the watchdogs, the faithful seneschals of Berea's fair name, and sounded first a shrill note of alarm by holding up their noble leader's hands, are the very ones who have thrown down their altars" and "defiled the sanctuary." Instead of exerting their influence against evil thereby widening the circle of light and weakening the struggle with darkness. They have merited all the seven woes that our Saviour pronounced against the wicked cities and it shall be more tolerable for these in the day of judgment than for the gambler.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Feb. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shockley visited her mother, Mrs. Jack Robinson, Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wallace are moving to their home at Waco this week.—Mrs. Charlie Goode is visiting her father, Jas. Culico.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Kidd invited their friends to their home Saturday night. Mr. Kidd entertained them with music while his wife had a delightful time pulling and eating candy.—The death angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shockley Tuesday morning and took away their little babe, hardly two months old.—Willie Rogers will preach at the Baptist church Sunday morning.

(Continued on Page Six)

ESTILL COUNTY

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Feb. 28.—Robert French, Clifford Bicknell and his brother returned to Illinois last week, where they will work this year.—Clark Johnson is very low with grippe.—Buck Hyman is also bedfast with the mumps.—Leonard Rose is some

White Lick

White Lick, Feb. 28.—Robert L. Creech, who has been at Evarts for several months, has returned home.—Miss Parrie Clark and Mrs. Anna Clark visited at J. B. Creech's last Wednesday night.—Miss Sophronia and Susie Hounshell and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hounshell visited Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Davis Sunday afternoon.—Mrs. Walker Bryant, who has been ill, is better.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rhodus' baby is seriously ill.—Mrs. Anna Clark and Miss Parrie Clark visited Mrs. B. Davis last Friday.—Miss Elizabeth Creech and Mrs. H. D. Creech visited Mrs. Willie Rhodus last Friday.—Mrs. J. B. Creech is ill at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Bud Starnes are proud parents of a new baby boy. Rev. F. P. Bryant filled his regular appointment at White Lick Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Parrie Clark gave a social at her home Wednesday night the 16th in honor of Mrs. Anna Clark of Cartage, Ill., who has been visiting her the last two weeks.—Mr. and Mrs. Felix Pennington visited Mrs. J. B. Wynne last Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Robinson attended the burial of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shockley's baby last week.—Mrs. John Metcalf is visiting Mrs. Bud Starnes.—Jonathan and Robert Creech attended court at Lancaster today.

Cost Exceedingly Low

WITHIN THE REACH OF THE POOR

Any ambitious boy or girl in the mountains can go through Berea College, or any of the Allied Departments, for \$150 a year. An each student is required to do some work, the above amount is reduced by the amount of work performed. A student of energy and reliability can greatly reduce the cash payment by work, but no student may expect to work out his entire expenses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE and may be in cash or labor credits or both.

EXPENSES FOR THE WINTER TERM

	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Room upkeep for the term	8.40	8.40
Board, 6 weeks	16.50	15.00
Amount due first of term	\$30.90	\$29.40
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	\$16.50	\$15.00
Total for term	\$47.40	\$44.40

For Vocational and Foundation students, subtract \$1.00 from the above incidental fee. For College students, add \$1.00. Every student must send \$4.00 deposit in advance, otherwise, room will not be reserved. Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship are from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra. Music is also from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra.



Ladies Hall and Main Dining Room

COST OF LIVING. By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$8, and \$12. Room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, swimming, and other extracurricular activities, are included in the tuition. Hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

Write for a Catalogue and book of Chief Regulations, to the College Secretary, MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Kentucky.



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Author of
"The Cow Puncher," etc.
Illustrations
by Irwin Myers

"Speaking, not as an officer, but as a fellowman, I wish you were damned well—that is, very well—out of this, old chap," he said to Travers.

"Oh, that's all right," Jim assured him. "You couldn't help taking me up, of course, and for all your kindness you would quite cheerfully hang me if it fell to your lot. But it isn't going to."

"I stand ready to be of any service to you that is permissible."

"The inquest is to be tomorrow, isn't it?" asked Beniah. "I think you should be at the inquest, Jim."

"That's right," said the sergeant. "You may throw some new light on the case."

"I've just one request," said Travers. "You know Gardiner?"

"I've heard of him."

"Have him at the inquest."

"As a juror or witness?"

"It doesn't matter, but have him there."

"All right. I'll see to it. And now, Miss Harris, if you will permit me, I will bring your horse for you."

Grey took conveniently long time to find the horse, but at last he appeared in the door. Beniah released her fingers from Jim's and swung her self into the saddle.

"Sergeant Grey," she said, "I think you're the second best man in the world. Good night."

The sergeant's military shoulders came up square still, and he stood at attention as she rode into the darkness.

CHAPTER XIII.

An Inquest—and Some Explanations

The highest party consisted of the coroner, who was the doctor that had already attended Allan; Sergeant Grey six jurors, selected from the townspeople; the manager of the bank whose suspensions had first been communicated to Grey; Travers, and Gardiner.

In the early morning the policeman had ridden out to the ranch for Gardiner, but had met him on his way to town. News of the tragedy had reached him, he said, and he was hurrying in to see if he could be of some assistance to Travers in arranging for a lawyer, or in any way that might be practicable, they told him that as yet no formal charge had been laid against Travers; that he was merely held pending the finding of the coroner's jury, and suggested that if Gardiner would accompany him to the inquest he might be able, not only to throw some light on Travers' character, but also on his whereabouts on the night of the tragedy. To this Gardiner readily agreed.

It was noon when the party reached the Arthurs' ranch. They swung into the yard amid a cloud of dust, the jingle of trappings, and the hearty exchange of greetings between Arthurs and his acquaintances from town. Gardiner was introduced to Arthurs and shook hands without removing his gauntlets. Then the rancher walked over and shook hands with Travers. There were no signs of handcuffs now, and an outsider would not have known that the young man's position differed from that of the others present.

After the meal Gardiner joined them again, and the party, which now included Arthurs and Harris, proceeded up the valley to the scene of the tragedy. It was a great shock to Harris to find that the victim of Allan's gun was his old neighbor, Riles. He stood for a long time as one dazed by the discovery, but gradually out of the confusion a horrible fear took shape in his mind. Allan had shot this man, with whom they had an appointment at this spot; had shot him down, as far as could be shown, without excuse or provocation, before he had so much as entered the door. The body proved to be unarmed, and from its position had evidently fallen into the building after receiving the fatal charge.

Harris' evidence was first received. He found it difficult to give his story connectedly, but item by item he told of his acquaintance with Riles in the eastern province; of their decision to come west and take up more land; of the chance by which they had fallen in with Gardiner, and the prospect he had laid before them of more profitable returns from another form of investment; of how his health had finally been overcome by the assurance that all he need do was have his money ready—he was to be under no obligation to go any further in the transaction unless entirely satisfied; of the offer wired by the New York capitalists; of the sale of his farm for a disappointing sum, and their journey with the money to the old shanty up the valley, where they were to be met by Riles and Gardiner, and also, as they expected, by the owner of the mine, with whom they would open direct negotiations, producing the money as proof of their desire and ability to carry out their undertaking; of how they hoped the owner would be induced to accept a deposit and accompany them back to town, where an option would be secured from him for

a period sufficient to enable them to turn the property over to the New York investors at a handsome profit; of how he—Harris—wandered by the long ride in the bright, thin air, had gone to sleep confidently with Allan at his side, and of how he had suddenly been awakened by a shot and heard Allan spring to his feet and rush across the floor of the old building. Then there had been another shot—a revolver shot this time—and everything was darkness, and he could hear only something struggling at the door. Then he told of his own flight; of how they had fallen and rolled about on the rotten floor, and how, in desperation, he had not hesitated to use his teeth on the hand of his assailant, who had finally broken away and disappeared in the darkness. Then he told the rest of his story; of his vigil with Allan, of the loss of the money, of the capture of Travers, and finally of the arrival of the policeman on the scene.

"And then at last it came. I didn't see anything, and I didn't hear anything, but I knew it was there. I still remember how frightened and yet how cool I was in that last moment. I held the gun to my shoulder and waited for it to thrust itself against the blanket. In another moment I am sure I should have fired. But before that moment I heard my name called, and I knew my husband's voice, and I came out of the nightmare."

"Most extraordinary," the coroner repeated, after a silence. "It seems to account for the shooting of Riles, but it leaves us as much as ever—more than ever, I should say—in the dark concerning the disappearance of the money, and the part which has implicated the young man Travers in the affair."

The banker gave his evidence. It



"Perhaps I Am a Murderer," He Continued Simply.

was not unusual, he said, for considerable sums in bank notes to be handled among speculators and land buyers, but the amount withdrawn by Harris was so great that it had left him somewhat ill at ease, and as Sergeant Grey had happened his way he had mentioned the matter to him.

During the hearing of the various witnesses Gardiner had attempted an air of impersonal interest, but with no great success. His demeanor, studied though it was, betrayed a certain anxiety and impatience. He was dressed just as he had dismounted from his horse, having removed only his hat. But he smiled confidently when asked for his evidence, and told his story calmly and collectedly.

It is quite true that he was associated with Riles and Mr. Harris in the coal mine investment. He was acting for the owner of the property, but had seen that a large profit was to be made from the turn-over, and had been glad to place the opportunity in the way of two old friends.

"I feel a grave responsibility in this whole matter," Gardiner protested, with some emotion. "I feel that I am, at least indirectly, responsible for the serious loss that has befallen Mr. Harris, and for the injury to his son. But when you have heard the whole circumstance you will agree that the situation was one I could not possibly have foreseen. Let me give them to you in some detail."

"The day before yesterday, in company with Riles, I met Mr. Harris and his son, and found that their money had arrived. The remittance was not as large as they expected, but I believed that I could raise some money privately, and that we would still be able to put the deal through. I advised against losing any time, as I knew that if the owner should meet anyone else interested in a proposition of a similar nature we would find it much harder to make a bargain with him. It was arranged that the two Mr. Harrises were to drive ahead, taking the money with them, and that Riles and I would follow. We were to overtake them at the old building where this unfortunate tragedy occurred. As it happened, I had a sick horse at the ranch, and, as I was delayed in getting some medicine for him, Riles suggested that he would ride out to the ranch—that is, where I live—and wait for me there. Up to that time I had no suspicions, and I agreed to that."

"You will understand, Doctor, and some of you men are parents," she began. "Allan will be twenty-five years old this coming winter. A little less than 25 years ago my husband was obliged to leave me alone for a considerable period in our little sod shanty on the homestead where we had located down in Manitoba. There were no near neighbors, as we count

Uncle Walt's Story / Walt Mason

NOTHING FOR NOTHING

"I WAS feeling bad this afternoon, and I and Mrs. Pollywog heard about it and brought me over some chicken broth," announced the landlady. "I thought it was very kind of her. Such considerate actions convince us that human nature is all right."

"They don't convince me, to any great extent," objected the star boarder. "Nobody ever does a good deed without expecting a reward, Mrs. Jiggers. In highly moral books intended for the young, people do such things, but never in real life."

Mrs. Pollywog will be over tomorrow to borrow your fountain pen or your tortoiseshell comb, or perhaps she will come visiting for a few days, and the cost of entertaining her would buy several barrels of chicken broth.

"I hate to have anybody do me a kindness, knowing I'll be expected to return the favor with interest in one way or another. When I was a mere boy my eyes were opened to the fact that kind actions are a delusion and a snare. Next door to us there lived an old dame named Mrs. Crimp. One day she came over to our house with a pair of wooden socks she had knitted for me. I suppose an equally good pair could have been bought at the trade price for fifteen cents, and I wasn't overwhelmed with joy. My mother, who, with all her splendid qualities, was an easy mark, and inclined to find good in everything and everybody, was enthusiastic over Mrs. Crimp's generosity."

"But even in my infant years I was gifted with the wisdom of the serpent, and I felt from the first that there was some malevolent scheme in the back-ground.

"The scheme was soon developed. Mrs. Crimp had many chores to do, and she hated to do them herself. There was wood to be carried into the house, and the cow to be taken care of, and a hundred other unprofitable tasks. Every time I'd meet her she'd say, 'Well, my sweet little boy, with your golden ringlets and sunny smile, how do you like the socks I made for you? If you only knew how I worked, so you would have the best socks in town! And that reminds me of a little errand I wish you would do for me. Go to Mr. Jinks, who lives seven miles north, and ask him to let you have his saw, so you can cut some kindling for me tomorrow.'

"First and last, Mrs. Jiggers, I put in \$1,000 worth of manual labor for that woman and my youth was poisoned, and my manhood embittered by it. I might have forgiven everything had the socks been good ones, but they were atrocious. The heels always worked around my insteps and the toes worked down over my shoes.

"It has been that way all my life. When a man insists upon doing me a kindness I look upon him with suspicion. When I was laid up in my room with a broken leg two or three years ago, I had an excellent time. The leg hurt only at intervals, and I had plenty of novels to read, and nothing to worry over, and I would have enjoyed myself splendidly but for tiresome philanthropists who were determined to sit by my bedside and cheer me up. I didn't need any cheering up, and I tried to convince them that their visits had the opposite effect, but they wouldn't take a hint. They sat by my couch of suffering and told idiotic stories, and bored me almost to death.

"Jim Higginbottom was an especial nuisance. That man simply wouldn't go away as long as there was an excuse for staying. He said his conscience wouldn't allow him to forsake his bedside of a suffering friend. At that time I carried some accident insurance, and when my check came Jim borrowed half of it, and after he got the money he never worried over my leg any more. And he never returned my money. I don't blame him for that, for I make it a rule never to return borrowed money, but I can't easily forgive him for boring me so many hours, when I wanted to be reading."

"Well, when I reached the ranch, I could find nothing of Riles, and, on further search, I could find nothing of Travers, who was working for me. Their riding horses were gone, and so were their saddles and bridles. I found that Travers had taken his revolver out of the house. I confess my suspicions were then somewhat aroused, but I found myself with the sick horse on my hands, and I could not very well leave the place. Of course, I never thought of anything so bad as has happened, or I would not have considered the horse, but I admit I was at a loss to understand their conduct. But when I heard, early this morning, what had happened, I was all clear to me."

(Continued Next Week)



MR. RAT'S ONE LIFE

"Of course I would," said Tom, knowing that he would not smother, and thinking how surprised Mr. Rat would be to see him come out alive after he thought him dead.

"Want to see me do it?" he asked.

"I should be delighted," said Mr. Rat, "but I must say I do not believe you can. So do not take any chances on my account. You might not be able to do it this time."

"Oh, if you had as many lives as I have you would not be afraid," said Mr. Tom. "It must be very uncomfortable to have only one life. Well, here I go. Now watch."

When Tom jumped in, Mr. Rat, as quick as strook, ran up the box and tipped the cover, and down it came with a bang.

"Are you dead yet?" asked Mr. Rat.

Mr. Tom, to make him think he was, did not reply, but when he tried to jump out of the box, to his surprise, the cover was so heavy he could not move it.

Mr. Rat was safe, and he decided he would not run just yet, so he asked: Are you there, Mr. Tom?

"Yes, I come to life again; open the cover and I will show you," was the reply.

"Oh, I'll take your word for it," said Mr. Tom. "You have five lives left and I have only one, and if I let you out my one life would not be worth a grain of corn."

"I will take your word for it, Mr. Tom, that you are alive, and as you have five of your lives still left I will take care you do not see me again. Good-by. I hope you get out before your other five lives are used up."

Poor Mr. Tom meowed so loudly that some one heard him and let him out, but he stayed in the meat box so long that he almost smothered, and he was not at all sure after that whether he had five lives left or only one.

(Copyright.)

The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

OUR NATIONAL CAPITOL.

IT IS but fitting that America—the greatest nation in all the world—should have the finest capitol building on earth. The architectural beauty of our national capitol building at Washington is most impressive and, for capital purposes, it is said to surpass every other building in the world.

The base of this immense, symmetrically shaped and imposing edifice rests on a level plateau, at an elevation of 97 feet above the historic Potowmack river. The building faces the east and is about one mile distant from the White House. The cornerstone of the original structure, which comprises the central portion of the present building and is of Virginia sandstone, was laid by President Washington on September 18, 1793—125 years ago. Later, when it became necessary to enlarge the building, two additions or wings, of Massachusetts marble, were added. President Fillmore laid the corner stone; Daniel Webster was the orator. These wings were burned by the British in 1814, but were restored. The original building was completed in 1827.

The present structure is 751 feet long and 350 wide. It covers three and one-half acres. The central portion is surrounded by one of the most graceful, pleasingly shaped and massive domes in the world. This dome is 287 feet high. It was completed in 1865. It weighs more than 8,000,000 pounds and is topped by a statue of Freedom almost 20 feet high.

The total value of the building and grounds is estimated at \$25,400,000.

All Have Obligations. Every citizen has obligations in the community in which he lives. Whether a man is prominent or not he is expected to do his part in helping bring about normal conditions in this country.

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A Pretty Good Method.

"Why do you encourage your boy to end his verses to the magazines? Do you want him to be a poet?" "No, I really want him to get the concert knocked out of him, that's all."

Beat Up the Wrong Lady.

Brazil, Ind.—Bandits who attacked Mrs. Emery Clingerman, tearing her clothes from her body and beating her, though they were in her mother's home where they hoped to get money taken in a safe. Mrs. Clingerman's brother had conducted a safe on the same day, and it was his money that the bandits were after. Mrs. Clingerman was severely beaten before the bandits discovered a framed marriage license which revealed their error.

"It's the Cheapest Thing I Ever Bought," Writes Mrs. J. Mason, Va.

"I paid \$1.25 for five cakes of Rat-Snap and judging by the large number of dead rats we've picked up, I reckon we've saved hundreds of dollars in chicks, eggs and feed." Your pets won't touch it. Eat dry up and leave no smell. 35c, 65c, \$1.25.

Sold and guaranteed by

Porter-Moore Drug Co.
Hensley & Davidson



Peanut Pietro

KAYEN GRIER

TWO, tree mont ago one my frien wot's a cop een da police station gotta increase for da family. Hees wife hava greats beega fat little bambino boy een da hospital. Dat cop geveva da ceegar alla hees friends and tellie every body hee gotta besta baby een United State.

My frien ees sure stronga for dat keed alia right. And I think before dat keed getta heega man hee geveva hees papa plenta training for be greats cop.

You know all da cop gotta do ees keepa everybody out of trouble. He stoppa da noise and stoppa da fight and maka everybody feels good. And seence he gotta dint new bambino my frien works one shift as cop for da city and one shift for da keed.

He tella me now dat keed gotta heega goat. He say de leetle son-of-a-gun maka more trouble one night as he Linda on da street een aera week. He say when hee feenish walka da heat for dat keed, too. He say da leetle shaver yellia so louda he can all night justa for maka da noise. And my frien can putta dat keed een da jail for breaka da peace weethout hava da scrap weelh hees wife.

Eef somebody eas raisenell on hees beat he getta pretty sore and stoppa een aera week. But when dat leetle bambino breaka loose he maka more trouble as fives, seexa men. And da cop he think was greata stuff. He tella me hees job was preety softa one.

But he tella me now dat keed gotta heega goat. He say de leetle son-of-a-gun maka more trouble one night as he Linda on da street een aera week. He say when hee feenish walka da heat for dat keed, too. He say da leetle shaver yellia so louda he can all night justa for maka

Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Hickman of Richmond, Ind., February 23, a fine boy. Mrs. Hickman will be remembered as Miss Nell Shockley. Mother and baby doing fine.

We are pleased to see Mr. Hudson out again. He has had a severe cold, but is gaining in strength.

Mrs. James Anderson has been visiting her sisters in Richmond.

Miss Jane Crawford Moore entertained in honor of her third birthday February 16.

Mrs. Chester Parks and her daughter have returned from a three weeks' visit with her parents in Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Griffith has returned from her home in Bracken county.

Miss Lizzie Bogie, who has been in the College Hospital, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Osborne spent the week end with their son in Cincinnati.

Mrs. S. R. Seale and Mrs. S. R. Baker are in Cincinnati.

Mr. Wilson has purchased the house on Center street in which J. O. Gaines lived and will occupy it soon.

The Montgomery family have moved into their home which they have purchased, just across the street west of the Methodist church.

True Coyle bought out D. H. Smith's stock of groceries on Chestnut street and on the same day sold it to J. W. Turkey. Mr. Coyle will put in a line of dry goods in the Smith stand.

Miss Cassie Seale of Boone Tavern left for a month's vacation Wednesday morning.

The Woman's Club met at Boone Tavern on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Boen have received announcement of the marriage of Miss Eva Frances Lewis to Claude E. Wonderly on Monday, February 21, in the Methodist church, Red Lion, O.

Arthur L. Marler, a former student of Berea College and an employee of the Printing department, had his hand crushed in a printing press in Grand Rapids, Mich., on January 26. The hand had to be amputated at the wrist. He was in the employ of the Weather Bureau department.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, both former students of Berea, and their little son, John, Jr., spent Friday and Saturday in Berea.

NEW SCHEDULE OF THE BEREA-RICHMOND AUTO LINE

Leave Richmond 7:00 a.m.
Leave Berea 10:00 a.m.

At night after the arrival of Cincinnati and Louisville trains (new trains), we

Leave Richmond 8:00 p.m.
Leave Berea 8:45 p.m.

Quality that will appeal at prices that are right

Clothing - Shoes Sweaters

For Men and Young Fellows



Glad to have you call

J. M. COYLE & CO.

Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

Cyrus T. Hart, of Williamsfield, O., is visiting his brother, B. W. Hart, on Dixie Highway.

Miss Bowersox returned from Florida Tuesday evening. She surprised everybody, as no one knew of her coming. All demonstrations which had been planned for her "welcome home" had to be omitted. She is receiving, however, the warm-hearted greetings of everybody. She is much benefited by the rest, but is not able to do full work as yet.

James Gaines and family have moved from Center street to the house on Prospect street recently vacated by Mr. Peters. Mr. Peters has gone to M. L. Flannery's farm at Kingston.

Edwin Fee stopped off in Berea for a short visit at the first of the week while on his way home from a trip in Texas, Mississippi, and other places in the South.

Mrs. Ben Davis and little daughter spent the week-end in Berea with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are both studying law at the University of Kentucky.

Dr. R. H. Cowley was in Lexington on Monday.

Mrs. Charley Baker is spending several days in Berea with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

UNION CHURCH

Dr. Hutchins will speak next Sunday at 11 a.m. in the Union Church upon "The Four Gospels." The topic for the midweek meeting Thursday evening at 7:30 will be "Our Children."

PROGRESS CLUB

Progress Club met at the home of Mrs. Edgar Moore February 24.

After the business meeting our circle was devoted to a study of the lives of Phoebe and Alice Cary.

Mrs. Frank Coyle gave a summary of their lives and work and Mrs. Ellen Mitchell gave a splendid interpretation of several of their poems. The response to roll call brought many favorite quotations from these sisters. After music by Mrs. Burdette and refreshments, we adjourned to meet with Mrs. Matheny and Mrs. Shutt March 10.

"Rhody" is Coming

Rhodehens, the man who pleases Berea better than anybody that comes, will be here Monday, March 14. A wonderful trombonist, story teller and singer. (Billy Sunday's singer). He bubbles with enthusiasm and good cheer. He makes you laugh with his wholesome fun, and he touches your heart with the pathetic, both in song and story. In Berea he has for his accompanist, Howard E. Taylor. They went together, these two, through campaigns in France carrying joy to the boys who fought for liberty. Auspices of Women's Club, Benefit of Civil Work

Matinee at 3 p.m., open to all students, college and public school.

EVENING PROGRAM, 7:30, OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

HOME GARDEN STILL NEEDED

All Food Thus Raised Is a Distinct Gain, Helping to Overcome World's Shortage.

It has been proved that organization will effect a material increase in the supply of food products. During the war home gardening was carried on to an extent that very greatly relieved the shortage. Many families supplied their tables with vegetables entirely out of their own garden plots. Every ton of food thus raised is a gain. What is needed now is organization, and this should be effected as a preliminary step. If the people will support this movement, in full recognition of its importance, a great increase will be added to the productive area of the country. The farm lands that heretofore have produced market truck will probably be devoted to other staples, or possibly to grazing. There will be no waste land, but, on the contrary, more land under cultivation.

The seriousness of this situation cannot be too strongly urged. Every person who is in a position to become a gardener during the coming season should do his bit for the relief of the country from the food stringency.—Washington Star.

United States Mountains.

Many persons believe that Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, is the highest mountain in the eastern part of the United States. Mount Washington stands 6,288 feet above the sea level, according to the United States geological survey, department of the interior, but many peaks in the southern Appalachians are several hundred feet higher than New Hampshire's famous mountain. The highest mountain in the Appalachian system—the highest point in the United States east of the Rockies—is Mount Mitchell, in North Carolina, which stands at an elevation of 6,711 feet. The highest mountain in Tennessee, Mount Gandy, stands 6,030 feet above sea level.

Dispose of Scrub, Grade and Inferior Purebred Sires.

Department of Agriculture Makes Suggestions to Breeders for Better Quality in All Kinds of Live Stock and Products.

From an analysis of enrollment records in the "Better Stock—Better Stock" campaign, the United States department of agriculture presents figures showing that the use of purebred sires appears to lead automatically to ownership of well-bred female stock also.

Summing up the factors which will hasten live stock improvement and bring many benefits, the department makes the following requests of live stock owners:

Use purchased sires of good quality in all classes of live stock. Dispose of scrub, grade, and inferior purchased sires.

Keep breeding records. Many excellent animals of pure breeding have in the past been forced to rank as grades or scrubs owing to lack of records.

Join an active live stock association and attend fairs, exhibitions, and judging contests where well-bred animals of good type are shown.

Read good agricultural literature, including live stock and farm papers. The department of agriculture and the various states will send helpful bulletins on request.

Co-operate with your county agent, your agricultural college, and other constructive forces in improving the quality of live stock in your community.

Better live stock aids the breeder both in direct returns and by giving a locality a favorable reputation. The sum total of all improvement, of course, advances the international standing of the United States with respect to its live stock and live stock products.

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEAN & HERNDON

Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

The time has come to start farming operations for this year, and we have some real bargains we can sell and give you immediate possession.

One farm, 55 acres highly improved, \$6,500. One, 43 1/2 acres, good house, barn and orchard for \$3,500. One nice place, 55 acres nicely improved, \$145 an acre. Another, 30 acres for \$3,500. A small place with 6 to 8 acres and house, \$1,000. Another, 20 acres with house and barn worth \$3,000; the whole thing for \$2,750. If sold within 30 days. Possession can be had, if sold now. A place on the pike, 147 acres, highly improved, with electric lights in house, for \$12,000.

We also have a country store and stock of goods. Good location, at a bargain; and many other places, some of which we could give possession, others possession January 1, 1922.

The ground hog says that winter's broke,

And spring is right "on tap," So gather up your mule and plow And fix to plant a crap.

The factories in the far off town Have nearly all shut down, But that don't matter much to those Who own their house and ground.

But if you do not own a home, Then rush with all your might, Come straight to Dean & Herndon And they will treat you right.

We have some homes already fixed, With house and barn and all; We have some that are unimproved, We have them large and small.

We guarantee the prices right, The terms are easy, too.

Then come to us and see the things That we can sell to you.

SEND YOUR EGGS TO US AND GET MORE AND BETTER CHICKS

We give our Fountain Special Attention, making the best preparations possible so that we may please you with Good Sodas, Sundaes, Phosphates, Root Beer, Cocoa Cola, Green River. Special orders will be gladly filled.

Potters' Assorted Box Chocolates are fine, the price reasonable. Try one half-pound, 80c; one pound, \$1.50.

United States Mountains.

Many persons believe that Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, is the highest mountain in the eastern part of the United States. Mount Washington stands 6,288 feet above the sea level, according to the United States geological survey, department of the interior, but many peaks in the southern Appalachians are several hundred feet higher than New Hampshire's famous mountain. The highest mountain in the Appalachian system—the highest point in the United States east of the Rockies—is Mount Mitchell, in North Carolina, which stands at an elevation of 6,711 feet. The highest mountain in Tennessee, Mount Gandy, stands 6,030 feet above sea level.

R. R. HARRIS

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

Think Sneeze Portends Ill Luck. Sneezes and superstition cost many lives annually in India. This was the statement of Dr. Anna Degener of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission society, after 14 years a doctor in India. "A sneeze means a great impending calamity to the Indian mind," said Doctor Degener.

"Whatever happens on the day that one hears a sneeze is sure to turn out ill, and the Indian will enter upon no undertaking of importance on such a day. Many of our patients have refused to have operations on which their lives depended on the day that had been arranged for, because they happened to sneeze that morning, or even to hear some one else sneeze."

Conversation.

Talk is common; conversation is rare. Henry Thoreau has written: "When our life ceases to be inward and private, conversation degenerates into mere gossip. We rarely meet a man who can tell us any news which he has not read in a newspaper, or been told by his neighbor and, for the most part, the only difference between us and our fellow is that he has seen the newspaper, or been out to tea, and we have not. In proportion as our inward life fails, we go more constantly and desperately to the post office. You may depend on it that the poor fellow who walks away with the greatest numbers of letters, proud of his extensive correspondence, has not heard from himself this long while."

Bargain seed prices shall be regarded with suspicion.

Sowing thistle seed never brings a crop of two-dollar wheat.

Many pastures appreciate acid phosphate even more than manure.

DON'T FAIL

to take advantage of the low prices I am making on Work Harness, (all parts) Riding Saddles and Bridles. Have a few of the Army Saddle pockets left.

See THOMA

Short Street Berea, Ky.

Classified Advertisements

EGGS FOR SETTING
Plymouth (Barred) Rocks, 75 cents a setting. Thomas A. Edwards. 21-37.

HAY, HAY, HAY. Come with money and get it. \$1.00 a hundred, timothy or clover baled. Phone 30-H. James Todd, Paint Lick. 131-43

AUTOMOBILES PAINTED
Tops and Curtains Repaired

We have secured the services of an expert automobile painter, who can make your old ears look like new.

Berea Motor Co.

4 w-37.

CANDEE HATCHED CHICKS

The Kind that Live and Grow

It does not pay you to spend the time and trouble bothering with the fussy, uncertain hen when you can have your eggs hatched by us in a safe and sure hot water Candee Incubator at the small cost of \$3.00 a tray of 75 eggs.

SEND YOUR EGGS TO US AND GET MORE AND BETTER CHICKS

Your eggs will be doubly safeguarded by an automatic regulator at each Incubator compartment and another regulator at the heater.

This and the healthy hot water heat insures your getting the greatest number of chicks that will live and grow into profitable layers and breeders.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS
\$22.00 Per Hundred

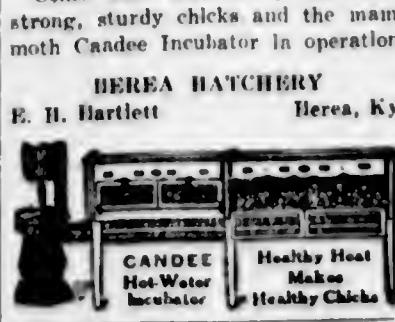
We have a limited number of day-old chicks from heavy-laying strains of WHITE ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES to offer at this price.

Hatching eggs and breeders also for sale at reasonable prices.

Come and see for yourself the strong, sturdy chicks and the mammoth Candee Incubator in operation. Open from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

BEREA HATCHERY

E. H. Bartlett Berea, Ky.



Charter No. 8438

Berea National Bank

Report of the condition of the Berea National Bank at Berea in the State of Kentucky, at the close of business on February 21, 1921:

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$402,659.09
Overdrafts, unsecured	1,006.58

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor J. O. LEHRMAN, Associate Editor and Business Manager
Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One year, \$1.50; six months, 80 cents; three months, 40 cents. Payable in advance.
Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

The President of the United States

Friday of this week, March 4, is the inauguration day of a new president of the United States. At this time one hundred million minds are instinctively turning toward Washington, the capitol of the greatest republic in the world. It is the greatest in resources, in population and in the possibilities of human development and progress. It is a nation where every child born under its flag may look forward with hopefulness to the attainment of the highest positions of trust and honor in the service of his government. The winding path from the log cabin to the President's Mansion is not unknown.

Time and time again political prophets have declared that the period "from obscurity to the presidency" had passed and that only men from the wealthy or otherwise distinguished classes need entertain a hope of living in the White House. But this prophecy is scarcely uttered than some man, unknown to the world, is nominated and elected President of the United States.

President Warren G. Harding, six years ago, was not known outside of the State of Ohio. Then he became known in political circles because of his election to the United States Senate. He was practically a "dark horse" at the Chicago convention and his nomination was a surprise to ninety percent of the people of the United States. His being a "dark horse" and a "surprise" to the vast majority of the electorate does not discount his real worth, but shows that the people rarely have a voice in the selection of our president, except the choice between two major candidates.

There are two distinct opinions held regarding the presidency, and two types of presidents prominent in the American mind.

One group of voters argues for a strong executive with wide experience and a thorough knowledge of the workings of government—an executive who is able to exercise the full powers conferred upon him by the Constitution. This group of thinkers holds that the president represents one of the three great departments of government, and that he must be held responsible for the success or failure of his department. This same group argues that the legislative, which is the most noisy department of our government, always bears a local color and usually "plays to the gallery" of the state from which the individual members come, and should not be entrusted with the responsibility of dictating the actions of the executive department. This class of voters has had its champions from the beginning of American politics. The outstanding leaders in this school of political thought were Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. They all had their troubles with political bosses and the administration of each was followed by reaction.

Thomas Jefferson "cracked" the Constitution in order to purchase the Louisiana territory and make it possible for the United States to become the greatest nation in the world. Andrew Jackson threatened war against his own Southland because it threatened to secede, and had he been alive and in power in 1860, South Carolina would not have withdrawn from the Union. Abraham Lincoln was the most lonely man in Washington after his election to the presidency because the political leaders of his party considered him a heretic and unfit to be the President of the United States. But he dominated the situation and held the government at Washington in the power of his mighty will. Few presidents have been more bitterly assailed than Theodore Roosevelt was during his first administration because of his independence and refusal to hand over his office to the "leading minds." And history does not reveal a parallel to the denunciation that has been poured in upon Woodrow Wilson for making use of the prerogatives conferred upon his office by the Constitution.

Over against this opinion we had a very powerful group of voters and political leaders who hold that the presidency is impersonal; that it is the embodiment of an idea and can be represented by one man about as well as another. To the leaders of this group the President is a party emblem on the bosom of the nation. Party principles are elected to the presidency and not the individual as has been demonstrated many times. Mr. Harding holds such a view. In his campaign speeches he declared for party government as against personal rule. He has announced that he will gather around him the leading men of his own party and crystallize into executive action the best wisdom of them all.

He has announced that no one except a straight Republican may expect to get a place in the councils of the government. The Republican party was elected, and the Republican party must be held responsible for the success or failure of his administration.

President Harding has proven himself, thus far, to be the most consistent leader of this group of thinkers since the days of Rutherford B. Hayes. President McKinley, a champion of this group, was very successful as president, while Mr. Taft adhered to this opinion and ended with a shattered administration.

The American mind is exceedingly mobile, and yet very stable. Rarely have we had, throughout our entire history, extreme action on the part of either of these groups that has not been followed by the other extreme.

In a republic like ours, where the people are painfully free, it is dangerous for a President to be too strong or too passive.

Man's Small Importance.
Following is by Samuel Johnson:
"The truth is that no man is much regarded by the rest of the world. He that considers how little he dwells upon the condition of others will learn how little the attention of others is attracted by himself. While we see multitudes passing before us of whom,

THE SNOW FALL.
Sweet sleep one night would not steal on:
(Was loathe to lose that time)
So let my Muse play free awhile
And it began to rhyme.

And what it rhymed I here repeat
That some may glimpse a scene
No painter could on canvas put
So like a fairy dream.

The soft gray clouds all day had dropped
Their gathered fullness down,
Till countless meteors, crystal white,
Lay deep on valley, hill and town.

There scarcely was a sound that day
To break the wondrous charm
That nature cast upon our world,
So hushed was all, and calm.

At eve I stood, almost entranced,
As from a noble height,
I looked far down a vale, so pure,
Upon a world so white.

The wood "knobs" were hid from view
By starry flakes between;
But yet their beauty was so felt,
They counted in the scene.

Each tree had donned a robe of white,
And everything around
The wires which hung 'twixt earth
and sky
Were all in beauty crowded.

I watched those crystals sifting down
Till lost in shadows dark
The day departing left its peace,
And wondrous lift of heart.

—C. B.

THE PARABLE OF THE GAMBLER
AND THE WHITEWASH

Now when that the old sisters and the holy men saw all the things which I had done, and when they had considered the dispensers of the law which had winked at my activities, they rent their clothes and put ashes upon their heads and clothed themselves in sackcloths.

And they gathered themselves together in their secret places and lifted up their voices and spoke against me, saying, "Yea, now have we been brought to shame by the wicked man, and he that is uncircumcised hath triumphed over us, and his triumph is great. Let us, therefore, get us another grand jury, even twelve good men and true, which abide not in glass houses. Then we will deliver up unto them this malefactor and his friends."

And they went straightway and did as they had said. And the grand jury sent forth and commanded me and my friends, and those which we had robbed, that we appear before signs of the law whereof we had signs of the law whereof we had knowledge.

And when I had received the command to appear before these men, my joints were loosened and my knees smote together and my tongue clave unto the roof of my mouth. And I hastened to obey their commands, for it was rumored that they would cast me into prison and take my gold and my house and my place of business.

And of all those so commanded, I was the first to appear.

And the twelve good men and true called unto me, and I said, "Here am I." And I went in unto them and made obeisance and saluted them.

And I waited not to be asked, but straightway told all the things which my friends had done, and all the things that had been done by those which had been robbed. For among us it is the custom to hold him guiltless who informeth on his friends, and the law lenmeth his property inviolate, even though he conduct a gambling house. And it was even so in my case.

But when that the twelve good men and true had heard all the things which my friends had done, they were exceeding wroth and they caused my friends to be brought before them.

And my friends came and make acknowledgement of their iniquity, and each one of them was forced to pay unto the keeper of the public moneys the value of three shekels in gold.

But being good men for the most part, and diligent in attendance at the reading of the Law, and having contributed liberally to the synagogue, some of them hoped that the congregation will pay their fines for them and retain them in their places of honor in the organization.

This is a double-barreled parable. It sheweth that the wise man escapeth punishment, and that, even in these hard times a coat of whitewash costeth only thirty-two dollars and twenty cents.

—Alson Baker

FUNCTIONS AND VALUE OF MONEY, HIGH PRICES ETC.

By Rev. George Candee, M. A.
(Continued from last week)

CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

Does not this inflation of the currency in this country account, in part, if not in whole, for the high prices of labor and general commodities? It does not come from a scant supply of labor or of general commodities in this country as it does in Europe. In this country the open markets are full of high-priced labor and all kinds of goods. It must come from the cheapened dollar; it takes more dollars to equal the value of things.

The people must adjust themselves to the situation. It is a war casualty. They must accustom themselves to demanding and giving more of these low-priced dollars for what they have to sell and what they want to buy.

Money being a public utility, the Government should keep the supply of currency commensurate with the demand. This it can do and should do, by providing an emergency United States "National Currency," not founded on any private securities, but founded on the National security—as are all Government Bonds—to be issued or retired as emergency requires. This is necessary to keep the price of the debt-paying dollar uniform with that of the ultimate debt-paying commodity from year to year and from age to age.

The gold standard method for this purpose has broken down! The purchasing price-power of the gold dollar is affected just as much by inflation and contraction of the currency as are any other legal dollars. It will buy no more wheat than the banker's paper dollar will, or than any other legal dollar will.

The evil of our present cheap dollar, caused by the influx of Euro-penn gold and the issuing and circulation of exchangeable Government bonds is a casualty of the war and should not be duplicated by raising the price of the debt-paying dollar again, by contracting the currency, as it was done in the resumption of specific payments by buying up green-back money with Government gold bonds, and burning it up!

This may be done in a similar way, i.e., by permitting and requiring the bankers to return their bank notes to the Government for the gold and other securities they may have given the Government to secure the currency of their paper money. This would be a great gain to the bankers; for it would enable them to collect millions of dollars of debts in a much higher-priced money than that in which they were contracted, besides, increasing the price of their dollars.

Already we have ominous signs of swarms of coming hoboes, as in former resumption days. In those days men refused to make contracts to be paid in higher-priced dollars. Hence the hobo. So it is today!

THE BETTER WAY

The better way for the Government to bring money and things to a parity with each other, than by contracting the currency, would be for it to help the producers of money purchasing goods, to inflate the volume of such goods until they come down in price to a parity with current money. And to maintain this parity with any increasing amount of such goods, the Government should furnish the needed supply of United States emergency currency. This would be a world blessing and would

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician

HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician

MARY S. WETMORE, M. D., Physician

MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent

MISS HILDA SILBERMANN, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Begloing March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

DO YOU HUNT?
IF SO, YOU NEED
THE CHASE MAGAZINE

The Hound, Horn, and Kennel Magazine of America, published monthly in Lexington, Kentucky.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT: R. J. Breckinridge, Editor.
Devoted to foxhunting and foxhounds.

NEWS NOTES: THE CHASE, for the current year, will be brimful of live, thrilling articles and news notes of interest to every red-blooded sportsman who loves the Great Outdoors.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED: The beautiful illustrations in THE CHASE will show the leading winners of the season, people, and scenes of importance in the "DOG WORLD."

"KENNEL NOTES": This feature of our magazine gives that personal touch which makes THE CHASE a real home paper for the dog lover.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT: In this department of THE CHASE will be found an accurate and authoritative breeding of every real dog in America.

ADVERTISING COLUMNS: In the advertising columns of THE CHASE will be found information concerning all up-to-date Kennel Accessories, Dog Remedies and Foods as well as being a trade mart for the sale and buying of "Good Dogs."

Subscription Price: 12 months, \$2.00; 6 months, \$1.00.

THE CHASE PUBLISHING COMPANY, inc.
202 Herald Building Lexington, Kentucky

MR. FARMER:

We are paying highest cash price for your eggs and poultry. Call us before selling elsewhere. We lead; others follow when they can.

Berea Produce Co.

Phone 60

Berea, Ky.

rob no debtor or anybody else.

And this can easily and justly be

done by having the Government buy

or build and own productive plants

and transportation facilities, and rent

them to well-organized, cooperating

labor companies at little more than

cost of upkeep, and lend them money

to finance their work till they earn

enough to pay it back and supply all

future needs. (Productive labor al-

ways pays the bills.)

Such companies would soon train

themselves to do most efficient work.

They should be self-organized and

self-controlled. Each member should

have a stipulated time wage, graded

by value of service to the company;

and all members should have an an-

nual dividend, equally divided among

all, from president to roustabout, ac-

cording to time of service during

that year.

The great consuming public should

require their Government to assume

the "right of eminent domain," uni-

versally recognized as belonging to

every Government) and buy back all

needed raw materials, in mines and

forests, and furnish them to these

companies at bare labor cost of de-

livery, in the interest of the whole people to whom they justly belong.

REMEMBER

Money makes nothing! Its use only enables the toiler, brain and brawn, to exchange, in advance, the coming products of his labor, for present keep, raw materials, and use of tools, which he puts into those products. Let him borrow the money necessary to make this exchange, and he will soon earn enough to pay it back and save a large bonus that now goes as profit to the profiteering company and its stockholders.

And as the Government in such a case owns all the plants and all raw materials and the company only the finished goods—their wages and annual dividend—their members can be disciplined for disloyalty to the company, and expelled, without injustice to them!

Weighted With a Watch.

The watch of Charles V, which was one of the earliest of these time-pieces, weighed twentyseven pounds. It was a good deal like a clock of the present day.

Ole Cap Crabb Wins the Swiss Cheese Medal



MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

CLUB ENTERTAINMENT AND SOCIAL

The junior agricultural club entertainment and social Saturday night was a great success. Club members from six clubs, numbering forty-nine, with eight presidents, four secretaries, four club leaders and seventeen parents were present.

The agricultural boys and home science girls of Berea College Vocational Department furnished and served refreshments and aided much in the entertainment. The Vocational Quartet and Moody Band will not be forgotten for their splendid music.

President Hutchins and C. W. Buckler, State Leader of Junior Clubs, made inspiring addresses. The club members on program with their papers, etc., caused much thinking and interest on the part of visitors and parents.

At the close of the program the social started by clearing all chairs from the floor and beginning the Grand March. Girls on one side of the room and boys on the other met in the center and marched to the other end of room, changing partners each time. This made it possible to get better acquainted. The Moody Band furnished the music during the entire evening.

After everybody got acquainted, ice-cream and cake were served. Music and social chats still continued until 10 o'clock, when the County Agent announced that the hour had come for all to think of going home.

The question was asked the County Agent, "How did you get the club members in from Seaford Cane, Silver Creek, Hickory Plains, Todd and Wallacetown? This was easy—the local club leaders and interested parents furnished automobiles and buggies and came along with their club.

The following papers were read:

HOW I GREW MY PIG

I bought my pig from Mr. Harry Morgan of Whites Station, Ky., on June 29, 1920, on that day she weighed 69 pounds.

She was born March, 1920, and was nearly four months old when I bought her. She is registered in the National Poland China Record as Miss Buster No. 29386. Her father was Kentucky Buster No. 105337. Her mother was Miss Chief Price 2nd No. 250664. Her food consisted of corn, table slop, midlings and tankage. I fed her two gallons and one-half of slop each day.

I started feeding her three ears of corn twice a day and gradually increased the number until during the month of November, she was getting thirty ears a day. On the 25th of November she weighed 350 pounds, showing an increase of nearly two pounds a day, or 281 pounds in 150 days.

This year I expect to buy another registered Poland China gilt, and with the experience I have had am sure I can make her gain even more than my last year's pig.

I am very much interested in the junior agricultural club work and am doing all I can to help Mr. Spence secure new club members. I want to thank the Berea National Bank for the five dollars which I am to receive for winning the Madison county Pig Club Championship. I also wish to thank Mr. Spence for his help and advice during the past year and promise him that I will do all in my power to help him during the coming year in his club work.

Oswald Lamb,
Club Member, Paint Lick, Ky. R. I.

HOW I GREW MY ACRE OF CORN

First thing I did I measured my acre of ground, which was seventy yards square. Then I turned the soil and put on lime. After liming I harrowed it. Then I used 250 pounds, or twenty percent acid phosphate fertilizer, broadcast. After that I harrowed it again. After running the harrow over the acre the second time, I rolled it and marked it off in rows three and one-half feet apart. I then drilled my corn with a fertilizer corn drill, six to eight inches apart, using 250 pounds more of twenty percent acid phosphate. After the corn came up and was about four inches high, I rolled it. In a few days I plowed it. Then went over it with the hoe and chopped out all weeds. Then in six or eight days I plowed it again, thinned to eight and ten inches apart.

In about eight days I plowed it again. Making three plowings in all, I gathered ninety-five bushels of good corn on this acre. During this time Mr. Spence, our County Agent, took us boys to Williamsburg to a Club Convention which I sure did enjoy. We had such a nice time there and saw many club boys from other counties.

I expect to grow corn again this year. I will advise all boys to join

the club to work and have a good time, too.

Hurrah for the club.
Reo Abrams,
Club Member, Big Hill, Ky.

POLTRY

There are many ways in which to begin a pure-bred flock of birds. One can buy eggs and set them under most any kind of a hen, buy the young chickens and raise them or buy an old flock to start with.

I got my start easier than any of these, because my mother had a nice flock of Plymouth Rock chickens, and she gave me enough eggs to set four hens, each setting on fifteen eggs.

The eggs were all set in April. They hatched well and out of sixty eggs I received fifty chickens. These chickens were not fed until 36 hours old. The first feeding consisted of hard boiled eggs and sand. They received their meals twice a day. After receiving the hard-boiled egg and sand diet for six days, their diet was changed to cornbread soaked in sweet milk, table scraps and clear water, until they were old enough to eat small grain and cracked corn.

When they were about four months old and could eat corn well, I fed them corn, milk, table scraps and anything that would be good for them.

As soon as the chickens were hatched, they were taken to a pen with the old hen. The pen was made of wire, and all of the roosting coops, and a feeding board was in this pen. As soon as the chickens were old enough to take care of themselves, the old hen was thrown out and kept out.

The coops were simply made of store boxes, which did not cost much. They were kept sanitary by turning them over while the sun was shining bright.

The chickens all had a good health. There was not a chicken in my flock which died with disease. Not one of my chickens ever had "gapes." Some of them were drowned, some were caught by hawks and some were mashed to death by the old hen, but none died.

In November I sold all of the young cockerels except one. They brought \$15.75. I kept all of the pullets, and they are laying now.

Without disease and with proper care I received a net profit of \$12.50 on my chickens, which does not include my pullets which I kept for laying purposes. My total profit was \$27.27. My pullets are worth \$50.00.

Menta McQuenn,
Club Member, Seaford Cane, Ky.

JUNIOR CLUB LETTERS

The following letters were written to the bankers by County Champions of Pig and Poultry work 1920:

Wildie, Ky., Jan. 28, 1921
Mr. A. M. Hiatt,
Broadhead, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I have just received the deposit book with a credit of \$5.00 as a premium for the Champion Pig Raiser.

I wish to thank you for the interest your bank has taken in our club work. I hope it will induce many boys and girls in this county to join the club as there is much to be gained and nothing to be lost in the work.

I certainly appreciate the premium, but it is nothing to compare in value to the knowledge we obtain in the club work.

Enclosed is a check for \$20.00, which I wish to deposit in your bank.

Again thanking you for your interest in our work, I am

Very truly yours,

Hazel Carter,
Club Girl

Orlando, Ky.,
Feb. 10, 1921

First State Bank,
Livingston, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter or premium to the Poultry Champion of the county, which I have won. Allow me to thank you for your cooperation with the junior agricultural club work that is being carried on in this county. It is sure a great pleasure to us boys and girls to have the cooperation of the business people of the county in our work.

Thanking you again for what you have done and wishing you a prosperous year, I am

Yours truly,

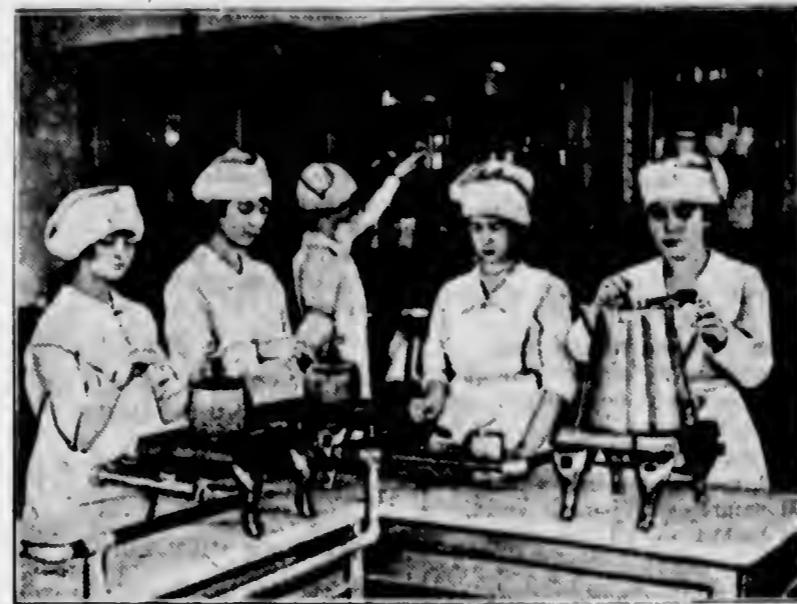
Glenna Johnson,

Do not feed chicks for at least 48 hours. Many poultry keepers wait 50 or 72 hours.

There are now several buttermilk starting foods for chicks on the market that are very good.

Feeding chicks before they are 24 hours old often causes cholera which many mistake for white diarrhea.

EVEN ONE HOT DISH WILL MAKE SCHOOL LUNCH MORE ENJOYABLE



The Larger Girls Take Turns in Preparing Soup or Cocoa for the School.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

In the small rural school with only one teacher, it is still the common custom for the pupils to bring their lunches. The parents of the children oftentimes are wide-awake to how valuable the hot lunch has been found to be in the city schools, but they cannot see, under the existing circumstances in their school, how such an innovation can be managed.

Experience has proved that the child who has even one hot dish at noon does much better, mentally and physically, than the one who has only cold food, especially in winter weather. The country child has quite as much right to the benefits of the practice as has the city child. Usually when there is a concert will provide something of the sort, a way is found.

The situation, however, will require a teacher of ingenuity and enthusiasm for her work. The simplest equipment includes a large kettle suitable to be used on the stove which heats the schoolhouse, measuring cup and spoon, paring knife, mixing spoon, dish pans, and towels. It will usually be possible for the boys to make a set of shelves for the dishes, using box lumber if no other is available, and for the girls to make curtains or other coverings for protection from dust. The pupils will, as rule, be found willing to bring plates, cups, bowls, and spoons from home, if this is necessary, in order to keep down expenses. A fireless cooker can easily be made by the pupils as a class exercise. In this a hot dish for lunch can be prepared before school. The fireless cooker is convenient for meat stews, meat and bean soups, cereal mushes, and many other dishes that require long cooking.

Clean Hands Essential.

Clean hands should always be insisted upon, as well as clean spoons, dishes, etc., and individual drinking cups. Furthermore, children should be taught not to drink out of each other's cups or glasses or to use one another's spoons or forks.

It is seldom desirable to prepare more than one dish a day in a small school, and this should, for the sake of variety, differ from day to day. The others can be brought from home. The choice of the dish to be cooked should be determined partly by what it is possible to do in the way of cooking at the school, partly by what purchased or home-grown food is available, and what the school garden or neighboring fields or woods afford, and partly by what the teacher has learned from experience is needed to go with the foods brought from home. The noonday meal as a whole will then be appetizing and will provide the needed nutrients as they are now understood.

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from page two)

better. He has been suffering with a tisane on his hand—L. C. Cox will take a business trip to Richmond today.—Beachem Thomas gave the young folks a party Thursday night. It seems as if the flu is coming back again.—Oney Wilson was the guest of Oscar Campbell Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bicknell, who have been in Florida for the past three weeks, returned home last week.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, Feb. 26.—T. N. Roberts, who has been very poorly with rheumatism, is improving.—Rev. Jobie Allen, after a severe case of appendicitis, is about well again.—Aunt Louisa Wilson is still very poorly.—Isaac Pennington, Sr., is very sick.—Monroe Morgan spent Friday night with Matt Pennington on Pigeon Roost branch.—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rice have returned from East Bernstadt. Mrs. Rice seems to be improving.—Monroe Morgan and family have declined the idea of moving to Indiana and will locate near this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Rich of Livingston are visiting relatives at this place.

On February 10 Wilson Hurley made his regular trip, carrying the mail. On his way back he became so ill he stopped at Daniel Parkers, where he had to remain. A doctor was called, but to no avail. His relatives and friends did all they could do. But the summons came Sunday at 6 a. m. His death was a great shock to all. He was taken to his home Sunday night. He leaves wife, father and mother and an aged grandfather. His remains were laid to rest in the Liberty cemetery on Pond Creek with the Masonic honors.

CONDEMN HIGH-PRICED STOCK FOODS

Prominent Hog Raiser Says Prices Charged Are Unwarranted—

Makes His Own Hog Food With Better Results

"That he is all through paying fancy prices for stock foods and hog remedies and that he is raising some of the best hogs ever placed on the market" was the statement made recently by E. H. Beckstead, well-known hog raiser and authority on live stock.

Calves—Good to choice \$13.50@14.

Fair to good \$11@13.50, common and large \$6@10.

Sheep—Good to choice \$4.50@5, fair to good \$3@4.50, common \$1@2.50, lambs, good to choice \$10@10.50, fair to good \$9@10.

Hogs—Heavy \$10@10.50, choice packers and butchers \$10.75@11, medium \$10.75@11, common to choice heavy fat hams \$8@7.50, light hams \$11, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$8@10.

Live Stock,

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$8.50@9.50, fair to good \$6.50@8.50, common to fair \$4.50@6.50; heifers, good to choice \$7.50@8.50, fair to good \$6@7.50, common to fair \$3.50@6.50, calves \$2@3, stock heifers \$4@5.

Sheep—Extra fine \$11@12.50, fine \$10@11.50, ordinary fine \$9@10.50.

Livestock—Horses, 2 lbs and under 50c; foals, 5 lbs and over 35c, under 30c; mares, 5 lbs and over \$1.50, under 4 lbs 35c, roasters 18c.

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General College News

AMBULANCE PURCHASED

The students and citizens of Berea who have been interested in the purchase of an ambulance will be pleased to know that the money has been raised and the ambulance purchased. Mr. Fred C. Backus, of Baltimore, Md., became interested in the idea of an ambulance through Miss Anna Smith, one of the Field Workers of Berea. He has purchased the ambulance in Baltimore, and it will be shipped to Berea by freight this week. An ambulance will meet a great need during epidemics and sporadic cases of serious illness.

COUNTY AND STATE SOCIALS

The most interesting and unique concert of group socials ever held in Berea College occurred Monday night, February 28. For many years the students of Berea have enjoyed state and county socials, coming at various times during the year. The states other than Kentucky usually meet in state groups, while the students from Kentucky meet in county groups. On Monday evening there were twenty-four such socials in progress, simultaneously. The states of West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Ohio met in single groups and their numbers ranged from 25 to 125. West Kentucky met in one group, and the scattering students from eastern and western and extreme southern states met in a single group.

The county socials were as follows: Wolfe, Menifee and Powell together; Puiaski and McCreary; Magofin, Morgan and Breathitt; Lincoln Garrard and Boyle; Rockcastle, Jackson and Laurel; Madison and Whitley; Perry, Leslie, Knott, Floyd and Clay; Harlan and Bell; Casey, Adair, Russell, Wayne, Clinton and Cumberland; Nicholas, Mason, Elliott, Harrison, Clark and Fayette; Lewis, Fleming and Rowan; Carter and Greenup; Owsley met as a single group, also Knox.

This arrangement for the county and state socials is ideal and should be continued year after year. Students from different schools meet for the first time, boys and girls from their own county.

BASKETBALL SEASON ENDS

The last of the basketball games were played on Monday by both Varsity teams; the Secondary Varsity against Richmond Normal at Berea, and the College Varsity at Winchester against Wesleyan.

It is hardly necessary to give a summary of the games, for Berea has not established any great record in the way of championship. And yet a general statement or two about the game would be acceptable, perhaps, to illustrate the long step in the right direction that the institution has taken.

Berea has distinguished between her college and secondary schools, and no man under the college grade can play on the college varsity. In so acting, Berea has set a standard for sister institutions in this section, to which they must inevitably measure. At the same time she is abiding by the rules and regulations of other famous schools and is consequently lifting herself far above the athletic standard which has hitherto prevailed in this section.

Realizing that because of the embryonic conditions to which she was subjected by such a fine course of action, "a smashing team" this year was quite improbable. The student body and the Faculty gave their whole-hearted support, nevertheless, and helped athletics to fall into the calm state into which they are at the present time.

It is with the greatest gratification to those in charge that the games and plays have been accepted here for their fundamental purpose—namely, for recreation and mental, moral, and physical development. And this, having arrived to a keener understanding and appreciation, it is believed that the students will excel a hundred percent better in the springtime activities.

Alfred E. Ross

JOINT MEETING OF SOCIETIES

Aelolian Literary Society met with Beta Alpha last Saturday evening for a joint meeting. Every one enjoyed the program, which was as follows: Song Societies Invocation Lucille Stuart Story Julia Hanson Stump Speech Roy Taylor Stunt Sarah Ford Mabel McCollum. Jargon G. B. Foster, Shell Mason. Beta Alpha Trio Gladys Roberts. Essay Humorous Dialogue. M. Junior Alley, Rolla Hopkins. Vocal Duet Candace Craft, Marguerite Lewis.

Normal Department

Professor Burr of the College department gave a very interesting lecture at chapel Wednesday.

The boys of the Excelsior Literary Society thought they would be as generous as the girls of the department, so they raised fifteen dollars for the benefit of girls' athletics.

Misses Elizabeth and Lora Hernon have gone home for a few days on account of the illness of their sister.

Tuesday afternoon the seventh and eighth grades of the Training School entertained the eighth grade of the Public School at Knapp Hall. A very entertaining and instructive patriotic program was rendered. Refreshments were served.

The North Carolina Cottage social, which was to be held last Monday evening, was called off because so many of the girls were in the hospital with measles.

Saturday afternoon the Parent-Teacher's Association met in Upper Chapel. A very unique program was presented by the Training School. After the program a business session was held.

The many friends of Juney Hager are glad to see him out again after a serious illness of six weeks.

Wheeler, Deetur, and Mary Wade have returned to their home at Deatur, Ky. They have had the measles.

Hargus Peters spent the week-end at home.

John Davis, a former student of Berea, but now of the Eastern Kentucky State Normal, accompanied the Richmond ball players to Berea, Monday.

GIRLS' BASKETBALL GAME

Friday the girls of the Normal and Vocational played a very interesting basketball game. The game was one of the cleanest of the season. The score was 17-11 in favor of the Normal girls. The Normal lineup was as follows: Forwards, Eula Creekmoore, Marie Hutchinson, substitute, Anna Virgin, center, Gertrude Isaacs; guards, Thelma Dick, Lena Witt.

JOINT MEETING

Saturday evening the Philomathean and Excelsior Literary Societies gave the department an entertainment that shall long be remembered. After the invocation by Professor Guilliams, and the welcome address by Brooks Lawson, the President of Excelsior, "Dot," a play in four acts, was given.

The play was very exciting from the start and everyone enjoyed it. Between scenes the audience was entertained with music by Miss Arlie Baker, Miss Lillie Webb, and Fred Hannah.

Those participating in the play are: H. M. Clarkson, Moss Noble, C. R. Harroldson, C. R. Holt, C. L. Haynes, R. H. King, L. W. Little, H. M. Seaggs, F. L. Hannah, and Misses Amy Winchingham, Beulah Whitt, Lucille McClure, Letta Gabb, Lillie Webb, and Opal Kerr.

Vocational Schools

We had an interesting chapel last Thursday. Mr. Wintermute played the piano so low you could hardly hear it; then the girls' quartet sang a song that was inspiring to the mind and gave ease to the soul. Mr. Wintermute told a story of a boat ride he and a friend had, in which they were knocked overboard and a photographer took their pictures while they were in the reverse order. The boys' quartet finished the exercise by singing "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot." Dean Clark said, "People that were not anything could do something that would amount to something some time."

The agriculture boys and home science girls had a social in Vocational chapel last Saturday evening.

They had an instructive program, telling how to form agricultural clubs, how to produce the most corn to an acre, how to raise the best pig or calf, and many other important things that can be done; then refreshments were served and everybody went home.

Jonah Moore and Albert Hibbard made a short visit home at the end of the week.

James Beard was called home by the sickness of his sister. We hope she will recover in a short time so Mr. Beard can return to school.

Frank Rigsby spent a few days' visit down at his brothers in Garrard county and had a pleasant time. Miss Leila Perkins has been ill for a few days.

The Normal and Vocational girls played a basketball game at the Tabernacle last Friday, and the game went in favor of the Normal team, 11-17.

Mr. Elam led in chapel and talked on the subject of organizations for the public good.

Walter Mershon, one of our Federal Board boys, and his wife paid a visit to Owen Wells last Sunday.

PRESERVE THE FOREST FLOWERS

By Prof. John P. Smith

The days are drawing near when wild flowers will be in bloom and the fields, mountains, valleys and roadsides will be more beautiful because of their colors and their fragrance.

This means that the time is near when a great many people here at Berea—students, some faculty folks and others—will be tempted to go out into the fields and forests and bring back handfuls and armfuls of flowers to give to friends and make bouquets for dressers and tables.

There is no special objection to flowers and bouquets. The person who does not like flowers certainly is lacking in appreciation of the beautiful. But there is objection, very serious objection, to anybody whether he be student or faculty member who goes into the College forest and deliberately gathers quantity of wild flowers or ferns and brings them into Berea merely for the sake of having them or giving them away. And it is by no means desirable to go to any spot within walking distance of the campus and gather large quantities of wild flowers—unless it be violets or daisies.

The forests near us contain a great many early spring flowers. Bluet, dog-tooth violets, blue, yellow, and white violets, wake robins and other trilliums, anemones, lady-slippers, both pink and yellow, shad bush or serviceberry, dogwood, bird's-foot violet, or mountain pansies, jewel weed, wild geranium, sweet William, spring beauties, bloodroot, liverwort, wild columbine, buttercup, wild pink, arbutus, mountain ivy, marsh marigold, fleur-de-lis, and numerous others abound.

These flowers are a part of the scenery among the hills and fields.

They belong to the forests as much as the trees and high cliff belong there. They are the common property of all who go to the forests, but they belong to no individual in particular. They are there to be looked at by those who appreciate flowers; they are not to be gathered and brought into Berea by the handful and armful. They add greatly to the joy of a trip thru the forests, and a portion of this joy fades away with every flower that is pulled and brought away. It may not fade for the one who pulls the flower, but it certainly does for those who go next and find that flower missing. They know that a part of the glory of the woods has gone.

For many years numerous people, both students and faculty folk, have made it a point to gather great quantities of bird-foot violets (mountain pansies) and lady-slippers wherever they could find them. The result is these flowers are becoming exceedingly rare. Once they were plentiful in nearby places, but only a few garden spots remain in walking distance of the campus. The lady-slippers are easily destroyed by pulling the flowers. Unless these are protected, they will soon become as scarce as the arbutus, which was abundant in places in days gone by, but the hands of jealous flower seekers have driven that far away. Some of these seekers go to Lee's Knob, some to the cemetery, some to Twin Mountain, some to Indian Fort and the Pinnacles, others to the land of the reservoirs—wherever flowers can be found, and are not always careful about the number they gather. When they do this, they rob someone else of much of the joy of a walk to these places.

One of the most commendable things that could happen this spring, or any other reason, would be fair everyone to resolve that he will use every reasonable means to preserve the forest flowers. Springtime and summer and early autumn bring a wonderful variety to the forests and fields. They belong to all.

Blue violets and daisies may be gathered without doing much damage. The violets are hardy, and the daisy will become a pest if allowed to grow at large. But the lady-slipper, the service, the mountain pansy, and the other should be respected.

Let everyone go and find where flowers grow, but let him not destroy them. They help make the glory of the hills, and that glory should never be destroyed.

Chicago Does Not boast of This

The real meaning of the word Chicago is one that residents of that proud city are more than anxious to keep under cover. It came from an Indian word "shegang," and when it was adopted it was believed to mean "mighty" or "strong." In a way it did, but not in the way the founders of the city believed. It was "mighty" or "strong" only in relation to unpleasant smells and was first used to designate the skunk. Later it was given by the Indians to a wild onion as violent in its smell as those of garden cultivation. When the French first came they found the Indians had still further enlarged the meaning of the word to include the thunder and the voice of the Great Spirit.

Reading is the key to all other studies, to all knowledge. Magnify it in the school. It is one way out for the country school. Try on reading with the class the arithmetic, the geography, the history lesson for the next day. It will pay surprisingly.

Reading WITH Children

By Professor A. W. Burr
Ierea College

Mothers read to their children as often as they can. Children read to their teachers in school day in and day out for years. Yet children, after they begin to read, go so slowly through their readers, First, Second, Third, etc., and make such hard work of it, so long. Must learning to read easily, with pleasure, be a task of years? Is there a better way?

A few years ago, Margaret, six years old, was for some weeks at a summer cottage with her grandfather. They read together the "Hollow Tree Inn," books by Albert Bigelow Paine, for Margaret had begun to read. Some of the experiences of Mr. Crow and Mr. Rabbit were read over and over again. Before long she was reading by herself and was using words unusual for a child. When she went home she found in the library a translation of Vergil's Aeneid and began reading it and telling about it at the table.

SEEING AND HEARING

Margaret wanted to see what she heard. She was right. Reading is but 'transferring' meaning from sounds, ear-symbols, to letters, eye-symbols. She had both at once with every word and so knew both by sound and by sight. She was getting her written language from the spoken.

In this method there were also other conditions that helped her rapid progress in reading: The printed words came to her eye with the usual rapidity of speech, a necessary condition for the flash of thought through words spoken or written. She was adding all the time also to her spoken language.

The natural tones of the voice of the reader gave meaning to both spoken and written words. Tones mean more to children than to grown-ups.

Some scenes in the "Hollow Tree Inn" were gone over again and again. The words became familiar.

The scenes and characters were within her experience or imagination, a very necessary condition of learning to read, too often disregarded.

Under these conditions and by the words she knew, Margaret got the meaning and use of the words she did not know, just as all of us have learned ninety-nine hundredths of the words we speak and write. She was getting her written language in the same way that she had learned her spoken language, finding the unknown by the known.

Nor is this a solitary case or mere theory. The writer has tried it on readers of different grades and the improvement was marked. Reading, ability to find the picture and thought of another, comes to the child by putting words together for sense by the eye, not by hearing, nor by the stumbling pronunciation of a class exercise.

HOME AND SCHOOL READING

Mother, father, older brother or sister and child, therefore, should both read from the book, one reading and speaking, and the other hearing and reading, if reading facility is to be gained. The gain is worth having two books, if there is no other way.

In schools teacher and pupils can have the same book and privilege of reading with each other. That should transform the usual reading exercise. Let the teacher read aloud and well the day's lesson while the class follows with both ear and eye. Then let both go over it again silently. Clear up the meaning of words new to the class. After the reading of some paragraph silently, ask what they saw, the picture the words gave them. Now they are ready for the oral reading and can do it.

Sometimes use a whole period for silent work, going over a half a dozen past lessons, or taking up new reading, not too difficult for silent reading. Time the turning of pages to speed up the slow ones. Go over a reader thus with them a half a dozen times if that is the best that can be done. Devise some new purpose each time over. Read with the class all the books suitable that you can get your hands on.

If there is a backward or a foreign child, have one of the class sit by him and follow with finger or penell the teacher's reading. The child will catch on, learn to read by reading.

Reading is the key to all other studies, to all knowledge. Magnify it in the school. It is one way out for the country school. Try on reading with the class the arithmetic, the geography, the history lesson for the next day. It will pay surprisingly.

Mountain Men in History

By Elizabeth S. Peck, Professor of History, Berea Academy

ST. AUGUSTINE

The Barbarians Within the Empire

In this troubled age of ours, when civilization seems to be hanging in the balance, we can well understand how the people of the Roman Empire felt when the clouds of barbarians, so long a menace upon the frontiers, broke through, ravaged the fairest provinces of the Empire, and even sacked Rome, beautiful Rome, magnificent Rome, "Eternal Rome," as they delighted to call it. For eight hundred years Rome had been safe. Now the spell of Rome over the wild tribes was broken. Men asked, with pale faces, "Why this calamity, and what next?" In these trying times St. Augustine, one of the greatest of all the Christian Fathers, spoke out for the defense of the Church and for the comfort of sorely-tried souls.

Youth of St. Augustine

Augustine was born and raised in Tagaste, a little mountain town in that part of North Africa which is now Algeria. His mother, Monica, was a devout Christian and longed for her son's conversion. But when young Augustine went away to great, wicked Carthage to attend school, he fell in with bad company and strayed far from his mother's way of life.

At the age of twenty he became a teacher of public speaking, debate, and reasoning in his native town of Tagaste. Later he moved to Carthage to teach. But he found that his pupils at Carthage were altogether too disorderly to suit him, and so he moved on to Rome. He soon became dissatisfied there and changed his residence again, this time moving to Milan in northern Italy, where he secured an appointment as one of the imperial teachers of rhetoric.

The Conversion of Augustine

In Milan he was soon joined by his mother, Monica, who came over from Africa. At about this time he came under the influence of one of the greatest preachers of that day, Ambrose, bishop of Milan. Augustine hesitated, as many another youth has done since, fearing lest he might not be able to live as uprightly as a Christian should live. He realized that becoming a Christian put a great responsibility upon him. Through the influence of his earnest mother and Bishop Ambrose Augustine at last won the victory in his own soul, and was baptized as a Christian.

Augustine's Life Service

When he became a Christian, he gave his whole life up to his religion. He was so conscientious that he felt that he could no longer remain a teacher of rhetoric. He gave up his property. He relinquished all prospects of marriage. He retired with a few friends, to live a holy, secluded life, devoted to prayer, meditation, and Christian study. But before long he was called to be bishop of Hippo (a city near his native town of Tagaste). There at Hippo he spent the remaining forty years of his life.

PROFESSOR GRIFFIN IS ARLEIGH

HEAD OF SCHOOL OF

AGRICULTURE

State College is very fortunate in having as capable a man as Arleigh C. Griffin for the head of the Department of Education and Principal of the School of Agriculture. It is hard to find one who has the welfare of his students more at heart. Mr. Griffin has had a wide teaching experience and has proven himself efficient in every phase of his work since his arrival at State College.

His early education was received in the common schools of Englewood, Tennessee. He later attended Ierea College, Kentucky, and received his B.S. and A.B. degrees in 1917. The late war found Mr. Griffin as Director of the Officers' Artillery Schools of Boston, as Fort Commander, and as Coast Defense Adjutant in which capacity he served twenty-five months as a captain.

Immediately after the close of the war he entered the University of Chicago and received his M.A. in Education in 1920.